NEW YORK HERALD.

SAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WIND N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU ST

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THRATERS, Broadway, near Broom LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE Nos. 723

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Rotel.—Aronement, OR, THE CHILD STRAINE. Matines GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINISTREES, IALLADS MUSICAL CEWS. &C., Pifth Avenue Opera House os. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—The Condition

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposite

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sm; ps Danging, Borle 12th o'Clock.

Donelson, Matinee at 2th o'Clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTEELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way.—Dan Bayant a New Street Spring - Vices Confections. This. Bunlesques. &c.—The Hand-A-Lone Brothers.

HOOLEYS OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN MIS

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANAIOMY, 618 Broadway BRADY'S GALLERY, 785 Broadway, corner of Ter Bircel—Open every day and evening this week.—New G LECTION OF WAR VIEWS AND HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free the public.

HOPE CHAPEL, 729 Brandway, Counte's ILLUSTRATE

FINE ARTS GALLERY, 625 Brondway. - GREAT EXHIB SEAVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, R. D.-ETH

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Wednesday, March 7, 1866.

THE WEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution to estab sh quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of As alic cholera was referred to the Committee merce. The bill previously offered by Mr. Brown, of Missouri, providing for the reimbursement of Missouri for expenses in equipping and paying the State militia was pa-sod. Mr. Sprague employed the morning hour in a speech against time, for the purpose of staving off a vote on the bill to extend the time for withdrawing good from bonded warehous is and public stores. The specia order was the proposed constitutional amond ment on the subject of r presentation. Mr. Saulsbury addressed the Senate at length in opposition to it. Communications from the President in regard to the organization of th Southern States and operations of the Freedmen's Bu-reau were referred to the Reconstruction Committee. A oint r solution giving the consent of Congress to t transfer of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson from Virginia to West Virginia was passed.

In the House a bill was introduced and referred to the

mittee allowing compensation to maime old ers and sailers entitled to artificial limbs in lieu of the same. A harp debate sprung up between Mesers Bla ne, Stevens and Schenek on the introduction by the of an amendment to the Military Academy by virtually debarring Southern youth from West Point, The amendment was adopted and the bill passed. The main business of the House yesterday was on the con-sideration, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Raymond in the chair, of the bill regulating trade with British North

THE LEGISLATURE

The late proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of New York in relation to the lease of wharves and sips yesterday submitted to the State Sepate and Asse Bills were introduced in the Seukte to suppress the trade in obsecue literature; to incorporate the cans Souci Build ng Association; to improve the lands in rear of Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn, and to construct a bacin, docks and streets therein; to discontinue Ninety-ninth, 100th and 101st streets, between Third and Fourth aveand Dowling at \$6,500, and to extend Cen avenue, in Westchester county. Bills were sed amending the charter of Elmira; extending the ghth Judicial district of New York; incorporating the tion of Exempt Firemen; authorizing the charter of the Queens County Savings Bank; providing for the n of the Champlain canal improvements an Lebanon Springs Railroad. Resolutions endorsing the sion of Southern delegates to Congress were hantity rewithout debate, to a select committee of five.

In the Assembly bills were passed in orporating the Ex elsior trust Company and the Ladies' College, both of Brooklyn; to amend the charter of the New York the Southern Central and the Whitehall and Plattsbury railroads. The Committee on Privileges and Elections have reported in favor of William Williams in the consested seat case with Lyons, and the report and resolu tion declaring him a member of the Assembly were made

THE CITY.

The Fenian excitement continues at fever heat Contributions and demonstrations alike continue. Public incetings were held tast night in various parts of the city, and at Tara Circle, Brooklyn. At the last named place addresses were made by Messra. Robinson, Daly and Killian: over on thousand dollars worth of bonds were subribed for, and fifty muskets were presented by friends of the cause. This evening there is to be a grand mass meeting of Fenians in Brooklyn, in front of the Chy Ha'l, for which unusual preparations have been made.

Another financial sensation case leaked out yesterday,

involving a serious charge against one Louis Colin for-merly the foreign eleck of Duncau, Sherman & Ca, who is accused of abstracting forty thousand deliars' worth of United States bonds and railroad securities, deesited with the firm by parties travelling abroad who charg d, Celin carried on rulnous stock speculations, and finally conlessed his offence to his employers. The case as argued before J.dge Cardozo yesterday on a motion discharge the prisoner from the county jail under the isolvent act. A full report will be found in our Sup-

Superior Court, yanizaday, by Mr. John W. Warth against Mr. Gustavus Exceptusa, for two thousand dollars damnges, occasioned by the alleged negligence of the latter in allowing the Croton water on his premises to overflow and run into the apartments of the plaintiff.

The special committee of the Board of supervisors on se alleged Court House frauds, as will be seen by reference to our Supplement sheet, met ye sterday and heard the testimony of George R. Jackson, one of the rival his evidence was that the value of iron work such as from twelve to twenty-five cents a pound. Mr. Anthon, the counsel for Supervisor Ely, stated that he intended o prove collusion between the rival contractors, and the committee then adjourned, at the request of these con-

the report of the Committee on Annual Taxes on the sudget of the county for the year, with only one alteraan addition of \$20,000 to the item for printing and conery. The whole amount now of the levy is \$11,024. John K. Hackett was unanimously aptied Recorder, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the

of three cents per mile to our city railroads. The Court recides in the negative, holding that it applies merely to conseal railroad companies whose care stop at regular tations and are impelled by steam. The other decision, a captained yesterday, takes the view that the city ompanies have no right to impose more than one eighth a cent on passengers under the Internal Revenue act. In the case of the United States vs. Caymari, which we worn at hearing for several days past in the United that the case of the United States vs. Caymari, which we worn at hearing for several days past in the United that the case of the United States vs. Caymari, which we worn at hearing for several days past in the United that the case of the United States was the case of the United States who was the United States which was the case of the United States who was the United States who was the case of the United States who was the United States who was the case of the Carlos was the case of the United States who was the case of the Carlos was the Carlos was the case of the Carlos was the c

it was alleged, the claimant Caymari had demnation of sixty the bought from rebeis in Texas in exchange for goods shipped from New York in 1863, and sold to them in that year. A full report will be found in our Supplemen

Two divorces were granted in the Supreme Court chambers, yesterday, viz:—Harriet S. Gray vs. Francis C. Gray (plaintiff to have custedy of child), and Mary E. Ellsworth vs. Win. L. Ellsworth. In both cases the de-tision was in favor of plaintiff. The case of William B. modify an order, so that plaintiff might be admitted to having been committed to jail for contempt Court in not paying alimony as directed. It is atleged that Latson procured a divorce without the knowledge of his wile, and afterwards married again. The origina Mrs. Latson made uffidavit of the fact, and was permitted to come in and defend, an allowance of twelve dollar

per week alimony being granted to ber.

Judge Garvin, of the Superior Court, has granted the application for diverce in the case of Mary E. Lillie

against Benjamin H. Lillie. In the General Sessions yesterday James Brown, Clark, one of the gang who committed the burglary upon the store of Mr. Probet, 743 Breadway, was sent to the State Prison for five years. Hauley and Wm. Jeffers pickpockers, were each sent to the State Prison for four

tion was yesterday made to Commissioner Osborn for a warrant against Captain Douglas, of the British ship Min by causing him to sleep in an exposed place, by which injury was caused to his health. The Commissioner told the steward that he must go to the British Consul for re-

Lef in the matter.

The case of John Hartman, who has been charged with having had in his possession a large quantity of councer feit currency, was on yesterday postponed by Commis siener Cebern till Friday. It will be rememb red that a statement was made in Court that Hartman had offered to make certain disclosures regarding individuals who counterfelting, and for that purpose would be taken as a witness; but it is now believed the charge against the prizoner will be proceeded with at the time named above.

Joseph Mathews, convicted at the last term of the Court of Oye; and Terminer, Kings county, whose execution was to have taken piace on Friday next, has had his sen ence commuted by the Governor to imprison

m nt for life. The case of Secor against Thurlow Word was do ided vesterday by Judge Monell. It was an action, it will be bered, to restrain the San Francisco and Nev Orleans Telegraph Company from transferring their in has dissolved the injunction with ten dollars costs.

A bold robber named George Gardner, alias "Dutch Heinrich." att moted to rob Mr. James Rowe, of 75% Third avenue, while depositing a sum in the Bros Bank, and though he succeeded in getting a package ills into his bands, he was pursued so vigorously the he was forced to drop his booty, and was finally captured and taken to the Tombs. He is the same thief who stol two bars of gold, containing \$10,000, from the Bank of Commerce about a year ago.

At a large meeting of the Farmers' Club, held yester Cooper Institute, the questions of various methods of soil culture, the dairy and manurial economic were discussed. G. W. Packer, of Mystic, Conn., exhibited a mod I of a newly invented watt building and stump pulling machine.

ecting of the New York Historical Society was held at their hall, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, last evening. A paper on "American Rock Writing," by Mr. Ewbank, was read. American Inser priors consist of Gothic and Rebrew letters or unknown charac-ters, which last may be attributed to the Indians. Seve cers, which less may be activated to the industry serving pectinens were exhibited. Colonel Wilson, of General Gram's staff, read a highly inter sting paper, giving a detailed account of the building of the dam on the Red river and the rescue of the fleet during the expedition of Ceneral Banks,

Wm. C. Frime, Esq., the well known Eastern travelle delivered an interesting lecture last evening to working men, at the half No. 200 Eighth avenue, his aubject be ing "Ancient Work and the Remains of Ancient Laber." The annual meeting of the Board of Iron Founders was held last evening at the Malsan Derce, and the officer

for the ensuing year were elected, after which the men-bers parteck of a grand banquet. The stock market was firm on the whole, but irregular

and exented yesterday. Gold closed at 133%. Everything was unsettled and uncertain yesterday, and dealers in merchandise as a general thing would not name a price either to buy or sell at. It seemed to be the determination to await the result of the declar in gold before going on. The cotton market was dell and h avy. Petroleun and groceries a tto. On 'Change sleur was dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn drooping. Pork lower. Lard unseitled and declining.

Whiskey quiet, but tirm.

Continued light receipts and a good demand cupied with most favorable weather, bave combined t render the market for beef caule more buoyant anfirmer, and prices were fully half a cont higher, and som called it more. The cattle were generally fair to good, and sold mostly at 14c a 1834c.; but the whole rang was from \$50 to \$130, for ordinary to prime, with occa a 16c. Sheep and lambs were in good demand and varying from 85 to \$13. Hogs were for y active at 10c. a 114c. The total receipts were 4,199 beives, 147 cows, 465 veals, 14,632 sheep and lambs and 6, 100 hogs.

MI CELLANEOUS.

ates to the Democratic Convention at Ha berr have given way to those of the Republican Conven tion, which assembles in that city to day for the purpose of neminating a candidate for Governor. The Johnson wing of the party are in favor of General John W. Genry, a gailant soldier of the army during the late was and a strong though not radical republican. The Stevani faction talk of Hon. James K. Moorhead, member of Congress, or W. W. Ketchum, for the nomination, but Geary chances of the nomination are the best. The politica aspects of the Convention are given in our Harrisbur. correspondence in our Supplement sheet. Later intelli-gence, received too late for publication in our supplement, stated that the excitement at a late hour last night was increasing. Several members of Congress and McPiserson, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, are at Harris-burg, and working for Moorhead. "Dead dick" Forney made his appearance yesterday, and made speech in favor of Geary, lauding Congress and pictorius the radicals "as men who are standing up and contend

An enthusiastic Johnson meeting was held last ever An enthusiastic Johnson meeting was held last evening at Hudson City. The attendance was very large, and the greatest unanimity prevaled. Resolutions pledging the meeting to support the President in his veto and reconstruction policy were unanimously adopted, the rame being ordered to be engrossed and forwarded to the representative of the district in Congress, for presentation to the President.

The confederation scheme is being rapidly pushed on Conseds. The temperature declarations of the Canadian Conseds.

The confederation scheme is being rapisity passes of in Canada. The important declarations of the Canadia ministry, published in the Hanalis of yesterday, have been closely followed up in the maritime provinces, accounts of which will be found in our Supplement this morning. In the Newfoundland Parliament on the 30th of January Governor Maagrave declared that it was "the avowed policy of the imperial government to carry the union into effect; and minor objections on the part of detached colonies must of necessity give way before the pressure of the more weighty motives of national interdetached colonies must of necessity give way before the pressure of the more weighty motives of national interest." This was in response to the expressed opinion of the Legislative Council that "important modification of the Quebec scheme were necessary to make it acceptable." The Governor promised "the and of her Major ty's government in so adjusting the details of the measure as to render the arrangement equitable to all partice concerned." From New Brunswick it is asserted that union of partice has been entered into, rendering certain that in a very short time confederation will be a accomplished fnot. Nova Scotia will follow the lead of New Spanswick.

The hill of the Missouri Legislature providing for the

The bill of the Mi Inc bill of the Missouri Legislature providing for the funding of all over-due interests his the principal of the retate debt, and the recomption of the payment of the interest on the lat of Annuary, 15th, has been signed by the Governor, and becomes a joy. It is estimated that the State debt, thirty millions of dotteds, will be paid in twenty ware.

Twelve beildings in the business part of Hightstown, N. J., were destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon last. The loss is estimated at between seventy-five and one bundred thousand dollars.

Several steamboat disasters have occurred on the estern rivers, not before reported. The steamer Lock-cood blew up and burned on the Miss'ssippi, near Memphis, on the 4th instant, twenty persons being killed and twenty-five injured. Loss estimated at sixty thou-rand dollars. The steamer Mary Hein was burned on the 28th uit., on Red river. The Diamond was also burned on the Tombinbee river, on last Thursday, with eight hundred and twenty bales of cotton.

The Great Issue and the Great Danger

Before the Country.
"Revolution!" said Heary Clay on an important occasion before Congress, "we are in the midst of a revolution." The remark was not inapplicable in his day; but it is a thousand times more applicable to our present political situation. We had yesterday, for instance, a resolution from the Committee on Reconstruction defining the position of Congress in reference to the admission of the mempers from Tennessee. In order to show how far the exclusive policy thus developed is in conflict with the President's restoration policy, we reproduce this morning, in full, his admirable off-hand speech of the 22d of February to a visiting body of the citizens of Washington.

On the same evening, in support of the President, we had here in New York a nambyp mby, milk-and-water speech from Mr. Secrery Seward, according to which everything was as it should be, and President and Congress would work affectionately together. But what is the truth? Let the intelligent reader look over this frank, earnest and patriotic address of President Johnson, and then to the subsequent proceedings of Congress, and Mr. S ward's speech will appear as a mockery and delusion. To repeat an expression, to which he owes his fame as the great leader of the Northern anti-slavery ornsaders, there is an "irrepressible conflict" between Congress and the administration, in regard to which we have no promise or prospect of a compromise. The issue and the danger thus broadly presented to the country, we think we cannot too often or too earnestly submit as demanding the instant and serious attention of the American people.

What is this rupture between Congress and the Executive? The President contends that in the reorganization of the Southern States on a basis which includes the ratification of the great constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, the repudiation of secession and the rebel State debts, the recognition of the soyeraignty of the United States, and the protection of the freedmen in their civil rights, the States concerned are entitled to readmission into Congress, so fareas they can present representatives of approved and undoubted loyalty. He pleads for their restoration; he protest against the obstructions placed in the way by "a central directory;" be complains that the course of this directory, headed by Thad I u Stevens, is disorganizing and revolutionary and he deplores the tendencies of Congress to constitution tinkering as dangerous to the goverrorent in its present form, and preparing the way for a despotic system.

This is the President's position, and his ludictment against the Reconstruction Committee and the radical majority of each House of Congress. And what is their response? That not one representative from the lately rebel lions States shall be admitted into either House short of a law of Congress declaring each of said States in its turn satisfactorily reconstructed and qualified for admission. And what are the qualifications demanded? On Monday last there was a report from the R: construction Committee to the House, proposmy to admit the Tennessee members " on an equal footing with the other States, on the express condition that the people of Tennessee n aintain their present local laws excluding all rebels from the elective franchise for five years. and from eligibility to office as long, and that the State shall agree never in any shape to recognize any of the dobts of the rebellion. nor chita or allow any compensation for emancipated slaves; and that these condientitled by the State before the not of her admission shall take effect. This was the report of the Committees but it was referred back to them with the objection from several of the members that this plan "does not afford sufficient guarantees of fidelity to the Union and of protection to the freedmen."

With the return of the report to the House we shall doubtless have these omissions pro y ded for; but we have enough to establish the spirit and purpose of this Congress. In the indignant refusal of the House to receive an official communication from Governor Worth, of North Carolina, we have the declaration in effect that ail the work of Southern reconstruction done by the President goes for noth ing; that Congress rejects it, and will apply its own conditions of restoration. The pros pect, therefore, of the admission into Congress of any of the eleven excluded Southern States, for at least two years to come, is very gloomy. In this policy of exclusion Stevens and his fol lowers are playing a desperate game for the next Presidency; but it is full of mischief and fraught with danger to the country. It in volves serious losses to us all and to the Treasury, in the continued derangements of Southern industry and trade, and the aggravation rather than the abatement of the social and political demoralisation of the South growing out of the rebellion.

But there is still the greater danger of a revolution in the government itself, from the system of the fathers of the Union to a centralized despotism. There are already constituouses, if adopted, to revive the reign of the Long Parliament and another Cromwell to turn it out of doors. The President takes his stand against these dangerous innovations, even to the extent of rejecting all powers of patronage greater than those which he believes the constitution will warrant. He believes that with the amendment securing the abolition of slavery throughout the country against all contingencies, the constitution will answer our present purposes. Down to the late rebellion it had carried us through seventy years of progress and prosperity, unapproached in the growth of any other nation. It had carried us through domestic trials and foreign wars in spite of the incubus of African elevery; and with that incubus removed, surely the two sections may live and prosper in harmony under tution as it is, till sufficiently harmon revision with all the States in co

This is the way of union and unfety; to ot the way of our present fanatical rad ot the way of our pre

though it may change the government itself from the servant to the master of the peoplefrom a republic to an oligarchy established in Congress. This is the danger against which President Jourson stands forth the champion of the people, and the people, in vindication of their sovereign rights, must stand by the President. The issue and the danger before them will admit of no other course.

Mexico in Congress-The Opportunity to Put Before the World the Position of

the United States. Congress has admitted and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs a resolution that the government shall guarantee the principal and interest of a Mexican loan of fifty millions; that it shall assume before the wor'd the position of financial sponsor to the sister republic The introduction and reference of this resolution puts the Mexican question in a practical shape in the bands of an appropriate committee. It will give that committee an opportunity to make one of the most significant reports of the session, and it will afford the occasion for Congress to fully lay before the world the views of the American people-the real position of the country on this great topic.

It is for all reasons desirable that this should be done. France has declared her position, and given the world without stint her peculiar interpretations of international comity. She has had nearly a monopoly of this positive utterance, and the consequence is that while the world has heard all her justification of her acts and understands her clearly, it does not understand us so well. Even in the French government there seems to be a very vague and indefinite notion of our ideas on this subject. The press here has spoken freely, and the people have heard through the resolution in all their platforms, but the official declaration has not been sufficiently distinct, except in the one instance when the last Congress declared that this government never would acknowledge the empire. The House Committee of Foreign Affairs should therefore handle the subject strongly, and put before the world, in positive terms, the view that the American people take of the whole history of this establishment of a hostile monarchy at our doors. It is time, now that all parts of the history of this movement are known, to declare ourselves openly in relation to it, lest by silence we may encourage our enemies with the notion that we are disposed to overlook any point in their iniquitous

Whatever Congress may do with the resolution as it stands, its admission seems to indicate a disposition to adopt some positive in asure on this subject. If we help Mexico by the guarantee of her loan, and especially if we do this in consideration of any remission of daties in our favor, or of a cession of territory, it will be a cheep way in which to secomplish the purpose. And we may do this, and a great deal more than this, without any complication of our European relations; for certainly if France may cross the Atlantic to sustain Maximilian, and expect us not to take offence, we may assist in a way quite as practical, without giving her any cause of complaint. If Congress shall make such a declaration, the Mexican question will require no other solution.

AN AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE'S LIBERALITY IN ENGLAND. - We perceive that Mr. George Penbody, the well known American banker and millionaire, resident in London, has made a munificent donation for the benefit of the poor in England. Mr. Peabody is a very charitable man. He is far more so than the rich Rothschilds, who are only liberal among themselves, and scatter diamonds as if they were but seaside pelibles wherever a grand fête is given in honor of some great family occurrence, such as a wedding, a birth, or a brilliant Snancial operation has been consummated with some of the poverly stricken kingdoms or dukedoms of Europe. But Mr. Peabody is more democratic. more general in dispensing his charities than the Rothschilds; witness his liberal donations his native town of Danvers, Massac to the city of Baltimore, &c. There is only one blur upon the otherwise clear surface of Mr. Peabody's reputation. During our struggle for national life it is reported that he sympathized with our Southern toes, and by certain acts of obsequiousness to the secesh loving aristocracy of England lessened his standing as an upright American cit zen. Mr. Peabody one make ample reparation for this If in the future distribution of his bounties he will give a few moments' consideration and some thousands of dollars, by way of donation, for the relief of those Union soldiers who have been maimed for life in fighting for the Union, or to the families of those who have been deprived of their protectors and supporters by the fate of war. in this good work Mr. Peabody can be assisted by such of our resident millionaires as William B. Astor, A. T. Stewart, Commodore Vanderbilt and others, and establish some grand hospital or eleemosynary institution as the home of the crippled and impoverished Union veterans. The Roosevelt donation of a million of dollars for a great free hospital in this city would make a splendid foundation for the erection of an institution of the kind.

THE TEXAS CONVENTION .- The Texas Convention is now in session, and we may learn by telegraph at any moment that she has come into the Union on the same terms as all the other Southern States. Texas is the last of the erring sisters to be heard from, and when she makes her peace the proper time will have arrived for President Johnson to issue a proclaarrived for President Johnson to issue a procla-mation declaring the Union restored. Mr. Seward said in his speech on the 22d ult that the President could do so at any time. With the action of the Texas Convention the opportunity will come. All the States will then be reconstructed within themselves, and Mr. Johnson can with a good grace proclaim the Union fully restored, and wash his hands of the whole affair, leaving the odium upon the radical Congress of preventing its complete reconstruction.

The President has done his work well so far in the direction of peace, unity and a restored industry. Congress has done the work of Saian in keeping the country revolution. Saian in keeping the country revolutionized distracted, and, as far as the South is concern

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senate.

The Parameter presented a copy of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of New York relative to the the Chamber of Commerce of New Youse of wharves and slips in New York.

By Mr. Pigasox, (rep.) of Kings-For the supp by the President Street and Heater the incorporation of the Sans Souci Building. By hr. H. C. Murray, (dom.) of Kings-povement of the lands on and near Wall Brooklyn, and for constructing a basin, Broaklyh, and for constructing a same, streets therein.

By Mr. The Mass Mungary, (rep.) of New York—To discontinue and close all that part of Ninety-ninth, 100th and 101st streets which Hes between the Third and Fourth avenues, New York.

By Mr. Lanz, (rep.) of New York—To fix the salaries of Judges Kelly and Dowling at six thousand five hundred dollars.

fred dollars.

By Mr. Sutherland, (dem.) of Westchester—To extend
Central avenue in Westchester county.

To amend the charter of Elmira.
To ext nd the term of office of Justice and Clerk of the Datret Court of the Eighth Judicial district in New York. To amend the charter of the New York Prot

Exempting the property of the Father Mathew Temperance Society of South Brooklyn from taxat on.

Amending the chart of the Queens County Savings Bank,

Authorizing the New York Floating Dry Dock Company to increase their capital stock. Authorizing the opening of Eighth street, South Brooklyn.

To in rease the annual payments on shares of the New York So i ty Library.

To in rease the annual payments on shares of the New York So it y Library.

Providing for the completion of the improvement of the Chambiain Canal.

Authorizing towns in Columbia county to aid in the completion of the Lebanou Springs Railroad.

THE THERDEAT'S VETO AND SCITTLESS LEPTERENTATIVES.

Mr. STANF RG, (rep.) of Schemectady, moved the following resolutions, which were referred to the Select Committee of Fire without debate:—
Resolved. That we endorse the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Resolved, That we are in favor of admitting all loyal representations.

samen's liureou bill, swotved, That we are in favor of admitting all loyal repre-sented that Congress who shall be legally and consutu-

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills were reported:—Amending to ondaga County Mechanics' Lieu Law. Against for the preservation of files of newspapers by clerks. A reed to, Relative to session of course of these of epidemic. To prevent the mature of slungshot and other dangerous weapons. The following bils were advanced to a third reading:—
Sitting aside in reads slips at the foot of Broome street.
Sitting aside in reads slips at the foot of Broome street for market bank. Executing the charter of the New York Female Assistant Society. Amending the law relative to employee of the Omouloga Sait Springs. Changing the name of the corporation of the United German Lutheran churches of New York. For the relief of St. Mary's church, in Yorkers.

Mr White gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of Syracuse.

Syracure,
Mr. Fo'r ge, chairman of the judiciary committee to

ALBANY, March 6, 1866. The Sprakes presented the annual report of the State Employer on the surreads; also a communication from the New York Chamber of Commerce relative to wharves and piers in New York.

To acquire if the certain lands for the purposes of the Sing Sing Prison.

To incorporate the Excelsior Trust Company of Brooking.

To meorporate the Brooklyn Ladies' College.
To amend the charter of the Citzzens' Savings Bank

New York.
To after the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn.
For the recisiof of General Ward B. Burnett. Lost vote 5: 35 to 36, and then reconsidered and laid on ic. o facilitate the construction of the Southern Central

WHITEHALL AND FLATSBERS PARROAD.

Vr. Anderson, (dom) of New York, reported
scillage the construction of the Whitehall as

burg Rairoad.

Mr. Pers, (rep.) of Orienus, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, unde a report on the Lyon versus Williams contested sens case, of Eric county, concluding with a resolution that Williams Will ams was daily elected as Member of the Assembly by a majority of the votes cast, and is entitled to the scat now held by him. Mr. Pitts moved to make the report and resolution the apecial order for Wednesday evening. Agreed to

one offered by Mr. Tremain:—

rd. That the Assembly of the State of New York apthe action of the Freedent of the United States in
the Freedent of the United States in

dated August 18, 1865, in which he enteress are present affrage.

Mr. FAU K white and the question was whether the Union was to be maintained in peace as it had been sustained in war. Second on had been destroyed at the South. We now have it in Congress. The Stevenses and tunners were now attempting to do what the Slidells and the Masons failed to accomplish. President Johnson had characterized the men in Congress who oppose restoration as desunionists and the joint commissions of the Control directory. They stood at the door refus-

had characterized the men in Congress who oppose restoration as desultantiats and the joint committee as a central directory. They stood at the door refusing the admission of eleven states into the Union. They exacted station without representation. It was that principle that hurled the tea into Boston harbor, and it would now hurl from pointful power the authors of it, instead of exacting new tests let us rather bind up the woman it to war his inflicted.

Mr. When sad he endorsed President Johnson on account on his efforts to restore the authority of the government; on account of his devotion to the Union; on account of his refueal to assume powers throw upon him not warranted by the constitution. Could republicant say as much? They endorsed President Johnson has fall at their state Convention—why not do it now? The rebellion was at an end. Nothing but resistance can constitute war, and that had ceased long ago. Hate was engendered now to keep the States out, and they were to be refused admission for fear of their, political power. Mr. Curtis spoke at length in support of the substitute offered by Mr. Fautkner, and in reply to Mr. Tremain. The war through which we had just passed was prosecuted not to keep States out, but for the according to the citizen. The lands of the South had been rolled up should be unfolded. That instrument was the guarantly of liberty and of the rights which belong to the citizen. The lands of the South had been relocated and the people humbled. They needed sympathy, not hatred.

Mr. Principles debut the central rebells should be Mr. Principles and the people humbled. They needed sympathy, not hatred.

DEATH OF COLONEL BOWERS.

General Grant's Adjutant General In stantly Killed on the Hudson River Raisrond-Ills Body Horribly Mangled

by the Cars.

Colonel Theodore S. Bowers, Adjutant General on General Grant's staff, was instantly killed by falling between the cars while attempting to get on the train just as it was starting from Garrison's station (opposite West Point), on the Hudson River Railroad, yesterday afternoon. General Grant ordered his remains to be sent to West Point, in care of Major Hill.

One of the most infallible proofs of General Grant's greatness 's the singular facility with which he reads men's characters at a glance, and selects his subordinates. Almost every early member of his staff, selected when unknown and when their latent qualities were hid to all other eyes than those of Grant, have become successful and famous. He saw and appreciated Sherman when and famous. He saw and appreciated Sherman taid on the shelf as a madman. He made McPhe laid on the shelf as a madman. He made McPherson his chief engineer, when all others saw in him only a talented captain of the Engineer corps. He made General Barry, now recognized as one of the best artillerists in the army, his chief of artillery when only a captain, and saw him rise to be a major general. He selected Sheridan out of the midst of the first battle in which he had ever seen him to command his cavalry on the Potomac. He relected John A. Rawlags to be his adjutant general when he was but a captain in the volunkeer service, and has seen him rise by merit alons to the position of brigadier general in the regolar army. Away heat is

THE FENIANS.

Contributions on the Increase-Meetings of Circles, &c.

The contributions are hourly on the increase at head carters. From one circle alone—that of Lawrence, in quarters. From one circle alone—that of Lawrence, in Massachusetts—four thousand deliars were received yesterday. Not only are the contributions in money alone, but also parties are constantly coming m with choice rifles and six shooters. A deputation arrived for the purpose of presenting Colonel O'Mahony with a som of money for the much as the gentlemen were compelled to postpone their visit in consequence of the absence of the Head Centre who left by the early train for Philadelphia, in order

oney is an occuming in from the different circ by former in the doubt, and notwithstanding orly after the war the amount raised by these elly surprising. They are pointed out by the F sadquarters a setting an example in pairioth-

sees, and the usual enthusiasm was man fested. Mririck O'Connor presided, and, having called the meet to order, introduced Mr. S. Meaney, State Centre for a, who addressed the assemblage at considerable, forcibly showing the necessity of pecuniary as

A meeting of the Femian Brothers was held in Manhattan Hall last night. The principal business of the meeting was private, as it was convened to carry out the orders of Head Centre O'Malony and to propare for immediate action. The excitement regarding the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act was as great as during the past few days. They declared that though they knew the trial by jury to be, as Lord Campbell declared is the case of O'Coanell, "a mockery, a delusion and a mare," yet they did not expect that Ensined would no soon have thrown off the mask and placed herself is a more disgraceful position than ever Russia stood are agarding the Poles. Some Americans were prevent, and soomed to merit the moito riven to the Dukes of Leinster and thour patriotic settlers in Triland—they were "more Irash than the Irish themsives." After the private business of the mestag was transacted military drill MEETING AT MANHATTAN HALL pusiness of the meeting was transacted military stress was practised. Every one second to look unitely for the news expected by to day's mails turppe—the general feeling being that all shor one to prepare for immediate section.

Blass Morting To-Tay. blic meeting of the Tara Circle was held

THE MASS MEETING TO-DAY, mass mosting to be held to-day in from the mass to be a grand demonstration. the card of invitation:—

Grand Demonstration of the Penians is Philadelphia.

There was an immense demonstration to night in front of Independence Hall in support of the Fenian cause in Ireland. Chestnut street was blocked up for three hours by the crowd of sympathizers, and the utmost en-

in Kest Lynn on next Me